RED RIVER.

AFFAIRS AT FORT GARRY.

THE TRANSFER QUESTION NOT SETTLED.

Plans and Movements of the Fenians.

Indian Difficulties and the Military Defences of the Northwest.

The Red River mail arrived last night, bringing news from Fort Garry dated May 10. Perfect quiet prevailed in the settlements, awaiting news of the result of the Red River delegates' negotiations with the Canadian government at Ottawa. The latest in-telligence received at Fort Garry from Canada prior to the departure of the mail only gave the particulars of the arrival and cool reception of the delegates in Ottawa, nothing having been heard yet either of the character of the expedition now being fitted out. or of the legislation of the Dominion Parliament on the Northwest question. Bishop Tache, how-ever, who returned to Fort Garry some time ago from Canada, where he had spent the winter, had given assurances to the Red River people that a conciliatory policy would be pursued by the Dominion government, and upon these assurances Riel and his conductors were maintaining a sort of masterly

MINISTER THORNTON'S STATEMENT to the Washington government that the Northwest question had been ameably adjusted, and that the expedition from Canada was simply a peace mission to carry out the terms of settlement, eccasions great surprise here among all intelligent persons conver-sant with Red River affairs. A prominent citizen from Fort Garry, who arrived here yesterday, expresses the utmost astonishment at such an idea being meritants. This gentiment, with absorting and the meritant programs of the filled liver received an antenent porty to the field liver received an antenent porty of the homiton government, that while that poor, and, with an embrasisment of the poor liver and the programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the poor in the first programs of the constraints of the programs an influential party to the Red River revolution, and whose opinions are entitled to much consideration, says, after carefully informing himself here upon the

his duty to protect all American premises from inva-sion or tre-pass when appealed to, and that the troops would prevent any ourrage from being com-mitted on his property. Here the matter rested, the arms renatining there until the present time. Some time since the Cellector at Fort Abercrombia notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the presence at that place or a large amount of Canadian arms and am-munition in transit to Red River, and that a de-mant had been made by the Canadian authorities for them. The arms hot having passed regularly through the Custom House the Collector had declined to give them up, and asked for instructions. No answer has yet been roce red by the Collector, but it is understood that the matter has been referred by Secretary Boutwell to the State Department, which will probably cause the arms to be taken back to Chuada again.

is understood that the matter has been referred by Secretary Boutwell to the State Department, which will probably came the arms to be known back to Causda again.

THE FENIAN CAMPAIGN

SHI remains a matter of uncertainty. During the past winter there have been many mysterious movements of a Ferman conracter in this section, and at one time there seemed a probability that the Red River country might become the Fernan Utopha—an Irish regulate. It will be remeablered by the provisional government at fort carry last winter had the shannock and fear adopted by the provisional government at fort carry last winter had the shannock and fear do the shannock and the fact and open a white field. O'Donoghae, Riel's leutenant, and, it is said, to a great extent the ordinas of Kiel's operations, is a zesious Fernan, and has long been an ardent contributor to Fernan publications in the United states. He undoubtedly desired Fernan co-operation in resistance to Canada, and it was perhaps upon his saggestion that an agent was sent by the Fernan Head Centre in New York last January to Fernan Fernan Remains of the Rod River country. The writer was a travelling companion of that agent in his trip to lear River, and was present when the agent, who bore a regular commission as an officer of the Fernan general staff, and places special envoy for this mission, learned that the estitements at Fort Garry. The reason assigned that the extinement at Fort Garry. The reason assigned that the extinement at Fort Garry. The reason assigned that the fernan sweet to come a page at the Red River people for strong chough at that time, and that many of the settlers feared that if the Fernan sweet to come a page at the Red River people for strong chough at that time, and that many of the settlers feared that if the Fernan sweet to come a page of the strong chough at that time, and that make the last the Red River people for strong chough at that time, and that many of the settlers feared that if the Fernan sweet to come and the Red River people for s and that many of the settlers feared that if the Fe-nians were to come there at that season it would be impossible to subsist them. This, with the fearing storms which had just set in, obstructing the route to Fort Garry, and the prospect of no coercive mea-sures being adopted by the Canadian government before summer, incaced the signific to absaude the

Irip after ne had preceded some distance along Red Raver beyond Fort Abertrombile. This spring the negotiations were resumed, and were the secret cause of the Femian sensation along the Canadian borier. The Fenian managers outd not announce their plans to the brotherhood without mentring great risk of discovery, and to raise money and billed the Canadian and United States authorities to their real purpose they created a big scare all along the St. Lawrence while they were all the time quietly preparing to pash a strong force suddenly through Minnesota into the Red River country. Arms and Fenian companies were concentrated in Vermont, New York and Ohie, and a portion of the packet arms were tast month taken from the company officers in charge of them in those States and sent to some unknown point, while the officers were told to hold their commands in readiness for a long sast raild transit. The action of the Canadian Parlament upon the Mantioba bill, the intimatations by the Red River callegates at Ottawa that the whole Northwest difficulty would be amicably adjusted upon the basis of that bill, and the news of the expectation at Fort Garry of a friendly adjustment had the effect of checking this programme of the Fenian leaders, who saw that the Red River people were not yet anxious for Fenian reinforements to join them. The plan of concentrating two or three thousand Fenians by detachments at Fort Garry was abandoned, and the Fenian managers then took up the scheme of operating independently, and

Striking Title RED RIVER EXPEDITION on its pantiul march along the route from Fort William to Red River. They proposed to quiety transfer their forces in small parties into the vasa, unsettled regions of Northesstern Minnesota, with subordinate headquarters at St. Paul and bud bud have left Fort William a few experting of the proposed ambuscade. About three hindred men were to be engaged in the undertaking, a larger number being hable to discovery before a run were a proposed to the canadian species would realize the

men may find before them a most inhospitable reception.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Leaving the Caradian expedition in the hands of a merciful Providence, it is of importance to the people of the United States to consider what effect the Northwestern transfer has upon the Indian question, now threatening so much trouble upon the Western frontier. The terrible massucre committed in Minnesota in 1se2, when the Sioux, after butchering over two thousand people and committing innumerable more horrible arrocities upon woman, found an asylum in the British possessions, is too fresh in the mind to be detailed here. These same Indians are to be won to the support of the Canadian government in its occupation of the Northwest territory. They have but two articles in their price of friendship, namely—rides and amagnition. It is not to be infered that the Canadian government inspires them with any hossility to the frontier settlements of the United States, but the gift of these arms and ammunition "to shoot buffato" affords them the means of executing vengeance upon Americans for hanging thirty-nine of their warriogs and of capturing much plunder. The paralyzation of the business of the Hudson Bay Company and the dimenties at Red River have deprived its Sioux of their customary supplies. They are now restless, almost starving and ripe for pillage. The large number of reinforcements sent to the Indian frontier, the expedition of General Hancock, commanding the Department of Bacotah, to Forts Randal and Sully, on the upper Missouri, and the recent establishment of a fort at Pembina, with two companies of infantry, are indicative of serious apprehensions on the part of the government respecting in than matters in the Northwest. Several thousand Scoux refugees from the United States are now living in the Brutish possessions, and the Indians remaining on American soil, after committing degreations in the northern Territories, invariably fly to the same asylum until their pursuers have abandoned the Warpaton. In view of the possibility of

the defences of dur own people from indian outrages.

d be rages.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF DACOTAH
methods the State of Minnacota and the Territories of Dacotah and Montana, under the command of General Hancock, with headquariers at St. Paul.
the Erevet Brigadier General O. D. Greene, Assistant

Adjutant General; Brevet Major R. Chandler, Captain Thirleenth infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant Geograf; Brevet Major General & Baird Assistant Expector General; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. Morman Lieber, Judge Advocate; First Lieutenant E. H. Potten, Thirteenth infantry, Chief Signal Officer; Brevet Brigadier General & B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Gilman, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Burgeon John E. Summers, Medical Director; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. G. Brisbine, Attending Surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. Larned, Chief Paymaster; Captain D. H. Heap, Chief Engliceer, and Captain J. S. Wharton, Personal Aid-de-Camp. At Fort Snelling Brevet Major General Sykes is in command of company E, Twentieth Infantry, Fort Ripley is garrisoned by Company G. Twentieth Afantry, under the command of Brevet Colonel E. C. Mason. Fort Aberorombie has Company F. Twentieth infantry, under Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Hunt; Fort Wadswogh has Companies B and H. Twentieth infantry, under Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Hunt; Fort Wadswogh has Companies B and H. Twentieth infantry, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Bates; Fort Ransom has Company D. Twentieth infantry, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Williams; Fort Ridgely is without garrison, in charge of an ordnance sergeant; Fort Sully has Companies B and G. Twenty-second infantry, under Brevet Major General A. H. Stanley; Fort Rice has Companies B and G. Twenty-second infantry, under Brevet Colonel E. S. Otis; Fort Randall has Companies C and D. Twenty-second infantry, under Brevet Major General A. H. Stanley; Fort Rice has Companies B and G. Twenty-second infantry, under Brevet Colonel J. N. C. Whistlar; Fort Stevenson has Companies E and F. Twenty-second infantry, under Brevet Major M. W. Osborne; Fort Buitor has Companies F. G. H and L. Second cavalry, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Baker; Fort Buitor has Company B. Thirteenth infantry, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Lioyd Wheaton.

General A. H. Stan

ART NOTES.

tive respite to the world of art-respite from galleries in the full giory of their edections, from studies where anxious hearts beat, and hungry, unwearled mouths drink and puff and sound unflagartists. Respite is brought from the collections, each one better than the preceding, till a dizzy climax is reached which makes the imagination giddy with reading or writing the puffing and humbug gery; respite from receptions recking with falsehood and flattery, foolery and insincerity; respite from the fear of fallure and the agonizing suspense of certain success; respite from Arcadian views and photographic and melodramatic landscapes; from inconcaivable studies and contortions of the human form divine; respite from making them and seeing them, and praising, condemning, admiring and loathing them; respite from saying what one doesn't feel and feeling what one doesn't say. Lay down the trumpet and the thunder and the warwhoop, and flourish the clive branch and smoke the pipe of peace! The summer brings respite to the grieved and disappointed fiedgling, whose rubbish, so highly prized by himself, has, sad and strange to relate, found little favor, and who will bleat the story of his unappreciated genius in the impregnable self-satisfaction of Ignorance; respite is brought to the weary crowd of neither good nor bad, who during summer months can find no luring auction halls nor markets for their wares; and must perferce cram their empty noddles for the next campaign; respite to the great lion, whose name and lustre make good his feeblest efforts, and whose roar makes crowds fall prostrate in admiration; respite even to the noble critic, who tolls but does not reap, who wins the love and veneration of all in the pursuit of his agreeable calling, and who, if he praise or blame, or do both, receives just about the same amount of love and gratitude and credit for impar-

All the manœuvring and toadying, coaxing and threatening, are over for a while, or, at least, so far as they ever can be where there is numan nature, with its good and evil, and conflicting interests to keep them up, and the art world packs up its treasures and trumpery, mahl sticks and madders, fends and friendships, and betakes itself off with the rest of the world to the thermal tortures of a summer resort, or plunges innocently into the nameless

mer resort, or plunges innocently into the nameless discomforts, agonies and mythical enjoyments of a "tour," which none but the initiated know fully to appreciate.

The elegant and weathly Mr. Carmine goes to a fashionable "watering place," and is courted and fooled and flattered all summer, till he begins to think he really is what people try so hard to persuade him, the best and greatest of artists, and cultivates a becoming contempt for his inferiors, while poor Indigo starfs his dannel shirt and toothbrush in an old knapsack, and, with his paints and brushes on his back, scrambles off and buries himself in the country, enjoying the inetable satisfaction of maligning and sneering at the rest of the world—a divertissement, it may have been observed, which may be freely indulged in by the meanest and poorest as well as by the richest and greatest, insunch as there is no expenditure of means or wit involved—the only two considerations likely to deter the great majority of mankind from enjoying any innocent amusement whatever to which their neighbors may be made to contribute.

The noble critic, beloved and believed by all.

weit as by the rienest and greatest, inasmucin as there is no expenditure of means or wit involved—the only two considerations likely to deter the great majority of mankind from enjoying any innocent amusement, whatever to which their neighbors may be made to contribute.

The noble critic, beloved and believed by all, renerves his powers of discrimination and universal charity, scrawing away in his attic, probably perfectly contented and happy in the consideration of the good will and wonderfully even distribution of blessings he sees every where around him.

THE LAST FEW SALES OF THE SEASOY.

The main movements of interest in art have, it would seem, passed off quite satisfactority to those concerned, and no small number of excelent works have changed hands—some of them works of considerable importance. It is, noted, quite a notice-asic feature, the excellence of the majority of the collections of the past saason.

At the galleries there seems just now to be rather a juli, and there is little of interest on exhibition beyond the ordinarily very excellent works kept constantly on hand at the more importance are on the casels of some of our better artists, and will shortly be placed on exhibition.

In the studio of Mr. James Hart we noticed several works, among which was one which has altered works, among which was one which has altered by been retouched by the artist and very greatly improved; indeed, it seems how to be one of the strongest and best pictures we have seen from the major of the strongest and best pictures we have seen from the major of the strongest and the whole subject. A group of cattle, with major of the strongest and are standing crowded together, under the protection of a tree, with major the reason of the past rate of the maner and treatment show careful study and much thought, and the work, when it finally leaves the hands of the patient, will doubtless take a high stand for thorough comprehension and strong rendering. Several smaller works—to use as the greatest point is the power and un

ployed as a means and as one of the mediums through which cortain thoughts may be conveyed, or by which they may be represented, but they must be used with discretion, like the tin and phosphorescent light of the stage, or they lose their power. They must be accompanied by thought, or their most fathful representations would be poweriess. Mr. Fairman has depicted a broken sky after a shower, with the sunlight streaming through the rents in broad beams down on the valley beneath. There is some skill and imagination in this portion of the picture, but it ends there. The blue and yellow are somewhat relieved by the broken clouds fast dispersing and melting away, but there is still too much of them even here—the effect is weakened in proportion as it departs from the truth and from nature. The foreground and middle distance are too broken, and the trees are too compact, round and hard. The idea, as we have said, is good, but it needs different treatment and closer and more eareful study. Several smaller works from varied subjects show some versatility, with the same tendency to some of the faults we have noticed in the foregoing. His "Pleasant River Valley" is still promises fair, when finished, to be one of his best works, and shows even now no small amount of study and care.

NEW PHASE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Indians Obstructing the Channels of Trade and Commerce Between New York and the Southwest-They Stop the Con-struction of Railroads and Levy Tribute on the Internal Trade of the United States-Upparalleled Impudence.
Washington, May 28, 1870.

The Indian question has assumed a new phase. The halting, swindling and equivocal policy of the Indian Bureau ring will answer no longer. For reathe United States Senate and all the members of that close corporation known here as the Indian Bureau ring -have chosen to assume that each tribe or clan of Indians within our border is an independent nation, to be treated with upon the same terms and in the same manner as with actual nations like France, Portugal or Great Britain, and treaties have been made accordingly with the Kickapoo, Quapaw, Cherokee, Piegan, Blackfeet, Choctaw, Osage, Sioux and other similar "nations." In the matter of observing treaty stipulations the government has had two distinct rules. With foreign nations a tolerably strict observance of stipulations has been maintained on both sides, at least such has been the theory. With the Indian "nations," on the other hand, while the United States has been almost with out exception faithful to its treaty obligations, and the Indian "nations" have never in scarcely a single instance observed their treaty obligations, and for instance observed their treaty obligations, and for the reason stated by Commissioner Parker in his inst report, viz.:—'Indian tribes are not nations capable of making treaties, as none of them have organized governments of such innerent strength as would secure a fathful obedience of its people in the observance of compacts of this character,'

The ring managers have been permitted to go on in this netarious and absurd treaty business until they really appear to believe in the nationality of these tribes of savages. A case to point is well flustrated by the following, which i clip from a Kansas paper of the 13th inst.:—

PROCLAMATION.

trated by the following, which i clip from a Kansas paper of the 13th inst.:—

PROCLAMATION.

CAMP BIG HILLS, ORAGE NATION, April II, 1870.

To prevent any disturbance between the cattle drovers and Osages on account of said drovers driving through said Osage country, and wishing to have peace and se in friendship with all geople, I deam it my duit, as Governor of the Nation, to do something in the premises.

And I, therefore, this day authorize Messrs. Greenway & Co., now at the crossing of Pond Crock, on the road known as the Chiatom trail, to collect from all hords of cattle passing through the Osage country the sum of the cents for each head of cattle driven through said country on said trail.

Now, it this amount is paid dresses, Greenway & Co., at their said place of bunness, I will see that the said Osages do not call on the said drovers for beef for pay for wirking through said country nor molest any drover on road or frail.

Signed in the presence of C. W. Hill and Harry Anderson.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

Governor of the Osage Nation.

Signed in the presence of C. W. Hill and Harry Anderson.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

This most extraordinary proclamation needs a word of explanation. It is well known that large herds of Texas wild cattle are driven to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and sometimes as far east as Onio, where they are kept over one season fattening, preparatory to being transported by railroad to New York and other Eastern markets. I may observe in passing that we have no more Ind an chiefs—they are all "governors" of "nations," In all Indian jobs there will be found a clique of villanous white men at the holtom, The white Keepers of "Joe Pineopeasha, Governor of the Osage Nation," have put that miserable pauper savage forward as a catspaw or confederate to blackmail the cattle trade of Texas whice on the road to New York. This is no joke, I can assure you. Not only does the "Governor of the Osage Nation" exact ton cents tribute on every head of beef on the road between Texas and New York, but every individual Osage can do the same. The "governors" guarantee of protection is not worth the paper his white keepers write it on. All that any schemer in the Southwest country has to do to set himself up as an independent tax collector is to catch an Osage, a Cherokee or a Quapaw, dub him "governor" and proceed at once to business. These tributes are so heavy at times as to nearly break up the Texas cattle trade, and seriously affect the price of beef in all our Eastern claes.

Beef caters will make a note of all this. They will also bear in mind that if the Governor of New York Southwest have been doing for years with impunity, he would have the federal authorities after him with a sharp stick. Ervo. The Governor of New York and other Things of the Southwest have been doing for years with impunity, he would have the federal authorities after him with a sharp stick. Ervo. The Governor of the Southwest have been doing for years with impunity in the south week the federal authorities after him

do what this Osage "governor" and other Things of the Southwest have been doing for years with impunity, he would have the federal authorities alter him with a sharp stack. Ergo, the Governors of our States have less power under our constitution and laws than these Thurs. These tributes have been levted for years. Any daring drover who attempts to avoid payment subjects himself to the prescribed penalty—death and comfacation of property. Hon, John C. Conner, of Texas, states that over 200 of his constituents have been murdered by these Tharps within the past year; nevertheless the United States observes all its treaty stipulations with them. One tenth part of the outlages, if committed by Englishmen, would at once absogate all treaties with Great Britain and bring on a war. These so called treaties never have had the force of an actual treaty between nations. It is not necessary to quibble over their nature; they were all abrogated long ago, a thousand times over, by the nonfulfilment of the situations on the part of the Indians. If any of them have not been thus abrogated they have been entirely done away with by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States to be clitzens thereof. These Thugs of the Southwest should not, therefore, be permitted to plead treaty stipulations any longer as excuses for their barbarites. The should be made to obey the law. Their status has been dived, Let us hear no more of treaty scipulations with these papager citizens.

excuses for their barbariles. They should be made to obey the law. Their status has been fixed. Let us hear no more of treaty scipulations with these pauper citizens.

Constructions of Rahlroads storted by indians. The Missouch, Kansas and Texas Rail oad Company is made up almost entirely of sound New York ofly capitalists, who have constructed and put in operation over one hundred and eighty miles of their rond within the past sixteen months, and were bailding at the rate of two miles per day on the main trunk between Fort Riley, Kansas, and Camargo, Texas, on the border of Mexico, when they were stopped and their workmen driven from the road by Indians, under the Rise pretence that its construction through the Indian Territory was problibited by certain Indian treaty stipulations. I say false pretence because the laws of Congress and a fair construction of the Indian Territory and Texas to the Mexican boundary. The action of the Indian Territory and Texas to the Mexican boundary. The work on the main line through the Indian Territory and Texas to the Mexican boundary. The sation of the Indian through the Indian Territory and Texas to the Mexican boundary. The sation of the Indian as only temporarily suspends the States of Miscouri and Kan as is continued same as ever. The outrage is all the same, however, as though they were competic to suspend the Whole work permanently.

EXTENT OF THE ENTERPRISE.

I have gathered from the records of the Interior Department and elsewhere a few interesting facia to show the nature of the enterprise that our modern Thugs are permitted by Secretary Cox to levy tribute upon—for it amounts to that and nothing else. When the company get ready to pay the required tribute to the managers of sandry "governors" of Indian "nations" the "treaty stipulations" will not be further insisted upon. Though the work on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, the caternors of the Facific Railroad. The main trunk extends from For Riley, Kansas, on the Rus Grande, by the Indians.

The Tebo and Ne

point where their main trunk crosses the Neosho river.

The Holden cut-off is being built, also, by the same company, from Holden, on the Missouri Pacific Raticoad, to Emporia, Kansas, on the main line. These roads, it will be seen, connect with the existing system, and open up to our souboard clies the tarde of the great Southwest. The branches mentioned shorten the rairroad transportation between Texas and Chicago or St. Louis, and consequently New York, over one hundred miles.

The question now is, shall the pietended stipulations of an abrogated, absurd and illegal indian treaty be permitted to stand in the path of such an enterprise? Let secretary Cox look to it.

got hold of a bottle of eye-water—which was polson-ous—drank it, and barely escaped death. It required constant stapping, rubbing, planching and blistering throughout the night to prevent him from falling into a deathly stuper, and the pupils of his eyes were contracted to the size of a pin head.

FRANCE.

Imperialism and the People-What After the Plebiscitum !- The Industro-Economic Questions-What a Cabinet Minister Thinks of Trade Organizations and the Patriotism of Operative Leaders.

PARIS, May 13, 1870. The imperial bark is gliding into smooth waters, but much anxiety has been expressed as to the next move on the French political chessboard. It was expected that ere this a new Cabinet would have been formed; but M. Ollivier determined, however, to make no change until next week. In the selec-tion of his fature colleagues he has decided to avoid men possessing political influence with certain par-ties, who, thinking themselves of greater importance than they in reality possess, might take advantage of an emergency and resign, like MM. Daru and Buffet. The future Cabinet will be composed of nen who will support M. Ollivier and the political programme of January and who have faith that a majority in the Chambers will carry into execution the liberal laws it is intended to propose. Nothing is as yet definitely settled as to the forma-

tion of the new Ministry; but I believe the following will be the only changes:—The Due de Grammont will probably be Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is at probably be Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is at present the French Ambassator at Vienna. His wife is an English woman. M. Segris will retain the port-folio of Finance, which he has temporarily held since the retirement of M. Buffet. It is said that M. Braine will be the Minister of Public Works. This latter appointment has important signification, for M. Braine is recognized as one of the chiefs of the Protection League, and should he accept office in the present government he must have become a free-

In a previous letter I said that M. Ollivier would probably be the future Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was lately persuaded by the Emperor to accept that office; but his political friends were desirous that he should become Minister of Interior; but M. Ollivier, after mature reflection, has decided to reject both appointments. Either would prevent his devoting sufficient time to the general policy of the country, and he has therefore determined to remain

devoting sufficient time to the general policy of the country, and he has therefore determined to remain Minister of Justice and Religion, as the work in that department can be done by the Chief Secretary.

The remarkable difference of opinion which exists between agriculturists and mechanics in France is a subject which has caused much discussion throughout the world. The agriculturists have given the Emperor a majority beyond his expectations. The mechanics, notwithstanding all the bluster of the radical press, have formed the minority. The explanation is as follows:—In France every peasant is a miser. He scrapes together all he can, and hoards a up, depriving himself of every luxary, in the hope of being able to purchase a piece of land. When once the coveted morsel is bought (however small it may be) he is a conservative, a friend of order and a staunch supporter of the Emperor, who aboue, he has the firm conviction, can maintain tranquility. The mechanics on the other hand, particularly in large cities, spend more than they can earn, and are invariably included to the marchand de vin. When out of work, or without means to satisfy his desires, the mechanic becomes an exauted thorat and wishests of fill his country are so much more powerful than they are in England is this:—In France there is at least three times more land to be cultivated than in England, and here all the mechanical contrivances for the diministion of agricultural work are not known, and in consequence manual labor is in great demand, need the country of the property of the most eminent Ministers. You may take it as official.

COLONIAL OPPNION.

The voting in Algeria has disappointed the au-

The above opinion is expressed by one of the most emment Ministers. You may take it as official.

CIONIAL OFINION.

The voting in Algeria has disappointed the authorities. I yesterday sent you the result by telegram. Civil, 10,721 yes; 13,481 noes; army, 30,165 yes; 6,029 noes. If the majority had been in Paris instead of at a distance and had been eye witnesses of the proceedings of the irreconclables, they would not have voted no. With respect to the military, although 6,000 out of 36,000 have voted no. I do not attach much importance to the fast. A soldler is displeased with a corporal and be votes no; a sergeant thinks he ought to be an officer, he votes no; an officer has not obtained rapid promotion and no marks his displeasure, and so it goes on. But it matters little, for the army is loyal and the noes will do their duty and suppress, with their affirmative brethren, any disorder that may occur. Indeed, the fact of there having been so many noes in the ranks is a healthy sign. It is a proof that no undue liminance was used by the government to increase their majority.

Nefoleon's Apter-Dinner Replections.

Wednesday evening there was a dinner party at the Tulicres, in honor of the Central Pichiscite Committee. On entering the Emperor thanked the flue members of the committee for the assistance they had afforded in the great political struggle, which has just terminated with victory for the empire—the Duc d'Abulefra, the Viconité de La Gaérronitère, Admiral Bonét-Villaumer, the Conte de Lagrange, Emile de Girardin and Ci-ment Duversois, His Majesty is invorable to the proposition that the committee shall be permanent, and the encocroward the great political lever of the conservative-liberal party during the elections. The idea is that this committee shall be permanent, and the encocroward to enthule shall be permanent, and the encocroward the great political lever of the conservative-liberal party during the elections. The idea is that this committee shall be permanent, and the encocroward.

active influences, and thus become a permanent to allow the recent proceedings of the opposition to cause any thought of reaction.

The verification of the votes for the plebiscitum of 1819 gives the following to the problem. he liberat reforms which he has

ì	1870 gives the following re-int:-
	Eighty-nine departments 7,016,227 Army at home 242,462 Navy 23,759 Givilians in Algeria 10,791 Army in Algeria 36,165
	Total
	Eighty-nine departments 1,495,144 Army at home 40,131 Navy 5,874 Civilians in Aigeria 13,481 Army in Aigeria 6,020
ij	Total 1,580,709

port the government in its suppression. The Marseiduse and other irreconcilable fournals have declared themselves opposed to the recent disturbances.

Riot and Rain.

Rioters dislike rain. On Welnesday hight their revolutionary ardor was dumiened by a fine, penetrating playlal discharge that made the white blouses ching to the bodies of the wearers with Chily tenacity. The dimention, at a reasonable hour, were glad to creep home to their garreis and dens, miserable as without doubt in the majority of cases they are, for there was nothing to be gained in the surcets but rheunatism and bard knocks from the police, with the addition, if necessary, of bayonet prods and Chassepot drillings. At about four P. M. a crowd of roughs threw stones at the windows of the barracks on the Place do Chatsan deam. The friends of gaziers were immediately dispersed by the police. Two hours later crowds collected at Beleville, where a gang of about one hundred and fifty, having for generalissimo a gentleman in his shirt sleeves, with a repuisive expression of countenance, rushed into a galoche manufactory, from which they were ejected, however, in most masterly fashion. At halfpast nine it was thought advasable to close the shops and stop the passage of omnibuses, as these latter articles are well adapted for barriardes. An editor of a democratic journal addressed the roughs on the Place du Chatchu d'Eau, told them to disperse. There are always wonen mixed up in everything. Some of out fair sisters called the rioters who ran away on the approach of the police cowards. Unheading this particite appeal to sland and be "knuckienusted," the roughs ded swittly until convinced they were out of danger. The troops behaved well everywhere, Some gangs of white blouses shouted "vive Rocafort!" and sang he Marselliais, out I faitle to detect any sign of organized attempt at insurrection. The police arrested about one hundred and forty midviduals, on many of whom were found revolvers, the grow afterwards by the unmistakable sount of cavairy. A st

for a few minutes, and, satisfied by the state of the revolutionary barometer that no disturbance would take place, returned to more lively districts. Neither troops nor polics were visible, but I discovered the latter in force, hidden in the adjoining streets. The cases of nearly all the prisoners will be adjudicated before Monday. None of those arrested will te liberated at once, as the police effected no captures until after the legal sommation to disperse had been made. About forty of the prisoners are charged with having discharged pistols and having struck the police and soldiers. Thirty rioters were arrested by civilians, who delivered them into the hands of the police. This is a salutary change in Parisian outbreaks. A sous-brigadier of police who was wounded at the attack on the barricade in the Rue St. Maur, has since died. There has been a report that a sentinel had disappeared from his post; it is untire. A soldier, on Monday evening, was left behind when his regiment left the Prince Eugène barracks. On issuing from the barracks, a few minutes later, he asked which way the battalion had gone. He was surrounded by several persons, who led him away in the contrary direction, and he was arrested by the guard on duty at the Théâtre dos folies Dramatiques. It appears that he has been often punished for drunkenness and absence without leave. This last adventure has been converted by some journais into desertion of a soldier on duty to join the consistors.

CORRECTED, BUT NOTE THE OFFICE OF A SOLDIER OF SOLDIE

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The project for the great Russian railroad to Sevastopol is assuming practical form. The work is to begin this spring.

A hospital for sick Russian sailors and pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem has just been established at Constantinopie, under the anaplees of the Czar.

The United Kingdom has 100,000 miles of "metalica," or macadamized roads. France has 100,000, better marged.

The government has succeeded in the Punjab with the young plants of the eucalyptus gum tree, from Australia.

Prices of accommodation at Rome just now are reported to be very dear. A cup of beef tea costs fifty cents, and extra bedding has rated as high as fifty dollars.

in the Russian telegraph offices, and have done so well that all departments are to be thrown open to them. Some are to be appointed to signal stations. them. Some are to be appointed to signal stations. A statue of Luther is about to be erected at Eisleben, Upper Saxony, his native town. A committee has just been formed to raise this monument to the memory of the great reformer.

The harbor dues levied on account of the Chamber of Commerce at Havve, for the works in the port, produced in April 77,9727, in the three preceding months 186,746f.; total—264,717f.

An alligator four feet long in the river Thames makes a sensation among the London bathers. If there be more of the kind British sportsmen will have a new kind of game to spear and shoot. Anexhibution of portraits of filustrious men has been opened in the Palace of the Ministry of the In-terior at St. Petersburg. The number of pictures is already 600, many of them from the imperial collec-tions.

The boring of the artesian well of the Buttes-aux Cailles, in Paris, penetrates a thick bed of chair, which forms the subsoil of nearly all Northern France. It is now 500 metres deep or 448 metres lower than the level of the sea.

lower than the level of the sea.

There is a small vineyard in Paris, near the ancient arsenal garden, of which few of the neighboring citizens have any knowledge. It has buds and leaves, blossoms and grapes for days in advance of any other vineyard in the region.

At a recent trial in France the foreman of the jury, placing his hand on his heart and with a voice choked with emotion, gave in the following verdict:—"The accused is guilty, but we have our doubts as to the identity."

The Anthomya Lighads, in the Bay of Beneal, are

The Andamu Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, are reported to be rapidly sinking. There are 6,600 convicts on them, but they wile not be drowned unless they live 1,000 years, that being the term of time computed for the disappearance of the Islands beneath the water.

At a recent weating of the Academic Processing 10 of the 1 of

At a rocent meeting of the Academy of Sciences Marshal Valillant, the director of veterinary studies, spoke against the use of the muzzle on dogs as having a tendency to produce madness rather than to prevent it. Constantinople is fall of unmuzzled dogs and they never go mad.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Opening of the Hawalian Parliament-Speech of the King-A Sensible Address. HONOLULU, April 30, 1870.

The King opened Parliament at noon to-day. The following is his speech:—
NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:-

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—Since the prorogation of the last legislature it has pleased Almighty
God to take from me the best of lathers, who was,
during his lifetime, the wisest and most discreet of
counciliors, and who, cay your president, was always
revered by you. This has been a bereavement for the
mation as well as for myself. A long and varied life
has been closed in peace and honor. Let us be
transkind for his example. You will preserve his
memory ever fresh; while the best wish I can have
for you is that I may ever preserve the remembrance
of his precepts and follow the example of his pure
patriotism.

of his precepts and follow the example of his pure patriotism.

During the last two years my people have increased in prosperity. Crops have been abundant and markets good. It seems as if, by ocean times of stoamers, our situation in mid ocean is about to be turned to our advantage. The question of aid to oceanic and inter-island steamers has occupied the attention of my government, and again deserves your careful consideration. I especially commend to your festering care steam communication between the islands, believing that increality in this respect is the wisset economy.

Our relations with all foreign governments are most satisfactory. I have concluded a commercial treaty with Russia. The treaty of reciprocity which was negotiated with the executive government of the United States 14 stell before the Senate of that country.

The keyer of imprignation has ondeavaried to ever

was negotiated with the executive government of the United States is still before the Senate of that country.

The Board of Immigration has endeavored to execute the will of the Legislature, as expressed in its last session, with regard to immigrants from the Polynesian Islands. But after two expeditions it has become evident that no considerable or permanent increase of population can be expected from that source.

The report of my Minister of the Interior will show you that an extraordicary expenditure has been deemed necessary by the Board of Health. The health of the people is an object of the greatest solic tude to me, and I commend to your careful consideration the measures a topied by the Board, and request that you will give this matter your gravest attention.

Justice continues to be administered, as I believe, ably and impartially. The work of education has been prosecuted with zeal, fidelity and success. The appropriation of the last Legislature has been used with impartiality, and, as far as I have been able to learn, to the satisfaction of all. The finances of the kingdom still remain in a prosperous condition.

Nobles and Representatives, in summoning you again to the performance of your responsible duties! I rely with implicit confidence upon your wisdom and patriotism, and pray most carnessty that He in whose hand are all the nations of the earth may guide your counsels and preserve our kingdom for a bright futurity. We do now declare the Legislature

whose hand are all the nations of the earth may guide your counsels and preserve our kingdom for a bright intuity. We do now declare the Legislature of the kingdom opened.

Count Von Beust, son of the Prime Minister of Austria, an officer on board the frigate Donau, committed suicide on the 25th inst., by taking prussic

SUIC DE OF CAPTAIN COUFREY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SUCCE OF CAPTAM GODFREY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[From the Alta Californian, May 22.]

Captain C. Godfrey was found dead yesterday in in his room, at a lodging house, No. 208 Post street. He had been absent for several days, and when the servant went around to fix up the room yesterday morning he was found 1/ing dead upon his bed, dressed in a suit of black. A vial, haif filled with morphine, told at a giance the medium by which the rash act had been committed. Everything in the room had been placed in complete order. In his memorandum book was found a photograph, on the back of which was written that his former wife was the cause of his death. Captain Godfrey was for many years in the employ of the North Pacific Transportation Company, and commanded the steamlers Alax, Pehcan and California. He brought the steamer Alax to this coast from the East and commanded that vessel on her first two trips to the Sandwich islands. It is stated that became near beaching the steamer Pelican once, for which he was discharged from the company's employ. At times he acted very singularly, so much so as to attract the attention and comments of his friends and fellow boarders. He was but recently appointed to the command of the backentine Webloot. Deceased was forty-seven years of age, a native of Providence, R. I., and had many warm friends in this city.